NEIGHBORHOOD INTEGRITY

Neighborhood integrity can be summarized as a measure of quality of life in a neighborhood. Neighborhood integrity includes elements such as resident involvement, preservation of neighborhood resources, neighborhood identity and investment, good property maintenance, and adherence to adopted codes. Neighborhood integrity should build relationships among various neighborhood groups so that a proactive and positive interaction occurs to address issues and work toward common goals.

To improve neighborhood integrity, the goals of this chapter are **effective neighborhood organizations, conservation of neighborhood resources, enhanced neighborhood identity and investment, proactive property maintenance and code enforcement, and targeted emergency and law enforcement services to enhance the appeal of the Eastgate neighborhood as a desired, family-friendly destination.** Through citizen engagement efforts, area residents have affirmed their interests in maintaining Eastgate as a unique neighborhood in the core of the City.

This chapter focuses on multiple strategies to achieve the stated goals. Encouraging owner-occupied housing and stabilizing the neighborhood are important components to increased quality of life in Eastgate. This chapter describes some of the key issues facing Eastgate and outlines strategies to meet the goals set by this Plan.

Key Planning Considerations

The majority of issues raised by residents in Eastgate regarding neighborhood integrity are tied to the impact of renter-occupied properties within and around the neighborhood. Owner-occupants have expressed concerns with lawn and property maintenance, traffic and parking impacts, as well as other behavioral issues of some renters. While not having the ability to restrict rental units, strategies within this Plan can provide influence that become more effective when used in conjunction with action by neighborhood partners.

Limited on-campus housing for area college students and an increasing shift in market forces to satisfy student housing demands via investor-owned single-family property is a significant threat to neighborhood integrity in many parts of the City. The Eastgate area is home to 359 multi-family and 110 duplex units (almost 40% of all dwelling units in the area). Approximately half of the single-family housing units in the planning areas are currently used as rental units. **Map 2.1**, Single-Family Ownership Percentage by Street, illustrates the amount of rental single-family property in the area.

This chapter is organized into five broad categories:

- Effective Neighborhood Organizations;
- Conservation of Neighborhood Resources;
- Enhanced Neighborhood Identity and Investment;
- Proactive Property Maintenance and Code Enforcement; and
- Targeted Emergency and Law Enforcement Services.

Effective Neighborhood Organizations

In considering strategies to strengthen the integrity of the neighborhood, this Plan recognizes that the success of neighborhood and homeowner associations significantly impact the future success of improving the neighborhood. Without effective citizen-partners in the area, strategies will be difficult to implement and less effective in achieving the goals of this Plan.

What are Homeowner Associations (HOA) and Neighborhood Associations (NA)?

A **Homeowner Association**, or HOA, is usually a non-profit entity created to manage the common lands and interests of property owners within a subdivided area. HOAs may have adopted Covenants and Restrictions (or deed restrictions) that encompass property maintenance and development activities allowed on the property within the area governed by the HOA. HOAs are generally governed by an elected executive committee that also works to enforce the deed restrictions. When purchasing a home in an area with an HOA, membership is required as part of the deed unless at some point the HOA is dissolved.

A **Neighborhood Association** is an organization that is also created to manage the interests of property owners within a subdivided area, but does not have the authority to enforce any deed restrictions. Membership in neighborhood associations is voluntary. As a result, these organizations are typically more social in nature than an HOA, though each type commonly hosts social activities in a neighborhood.

There are four registered neighborhood organizations in Eastgate representing a variety of different property types. Two are homeowner associations while the other two are neighborhood associations (see **Map 2.2,** Existing Neighborhood Organizations).

Neighborhood organizations play a valuable role in helping maintain neighborhood integrity. Neighborhood groups registered with the City receive information related to development activity in the area and are eligible for neighborhood matching grants to assist with various projects. Effective neighborhood groups are important for promoting the integrity of a neighborhood since they provide existing organizational structure capable of effectively and efficiently addressing problems that may arise in and around the neighborhood. More specifically, homeowners associations have the ability to create and enforce covenants and deed restrictions for types of neighborhood-appropriate regulations for which the City does not have the authority.

Effective training can help build and improve these organizations in the Eastgate area. In doing so, the City has opportunities to help address neighborhood and subdivision level issues, and can build more effective working relationships with its citizens.

Currently, the City works with neighborhood and homeowner associations through the Neighborhood Partnership Program run by Planning and Development Services through its Neighborhood Services division. Registered partners are eligible for small grants, have access to special training and seminars, receive updates about development activity in their area, and other support from Neighborhood Services. The Neighborhood Services Coordinator also works closely with Texas A&M University (TAMU) organizations through Aggie Up to address on student and student-rental issues that negatively impact neighborhoods.

Effective Organization Strategies

The strategies in this section focus on increasing organizational capacity for the existing organizations within this area. These strategies

outline opportunities to provide new training and activities for neighborhood partnerships to increase leadership and participation.

- **Program Continuation (NI1.1) -** Continue to implement strategies and programs in the Strong and Sustainable Neighborhoods Initiative.
- **Provide effective organization support and training opportunities (NI1.2) -** Where there is interest at or near 100% owner-occupancy; work with residents through the Neighborhood Partnership program to convert the neighborhood associations to homeowner associations.
- **Provide technical support to homeowner associations (NI1.3) -** Work with homeowner associations to create deed restrictions and covenants that seek to address neighborhood integrity issues that the City does not have the authority to regulate and/or that compliment City regulatory efforts.
- **Provide effective organization support and training opportunities (NI1.4) -** Develop training on effective deed restriction enforcement.
- **Ongoing evaluation and indicator program (NI1.5) -** Create an ongoing evaluation process of neighborhood characteristics to readjust service provisions and evaluate effectiveness. This should be included as part of a comprehensive indicator program for neighborhoods.
- **Program Continuation (NI1.6) -** Continue to work with Aggie Up and other TAMU and Blinn College student groups to find proactive methods to reach out to off-campus students.

Aggie Up

The Aggie Up program was implemented in 2008 as a collaboration between the City of College Station, City of Bryan, and Texas A&M University. The group brings representatives from Fire, Police, Code Enforcement, and Neighborhood Services together with TAMU Student Services representatives to address issues relating to off-campus student behavior. This program is responsible for the successful implementation of the Noise Abatement Program, as well as several promotional campaigns to educate students on neighborhood citizenship.

Strong and Sustainable Neighborhood Initiative

The Strong and Sustainable Neighborhood Initiative began in Fall 2007. The program focuses on the realignment of City services like code enforcement and neighborhood services to support and strengthen local neighborhoods. The program began from policy debates within the community relating to the influx of students and renters in owner-occupied areas. Focus groups with owner-residents, property managers, and students provided insight on several areas where services could be improved to minimize the impacts from student behavior issues. Aggie Up is a program developed from the Strong and Sustainable Neighborhood Initiative.

Conservation of Neighborhood Resources

As one of first developed areas of the City, Eastgate is home to buildings and places of local architectural, historical, and cultural value. Preservation or protection of these resources can stabilize development pressure, enhance property value, promote heritage conservation, and provide educational opportunities. Two initiatives have been undertaken in the City: a historical marker program and historical preservation enabling ordinance. Other aspects of the conservation of neighborhood characteristics are considered as part of the Neighborhood Conservation areas identified in **Chapter 1,** Community Character.

In 1986, the City of College Station Historic Preservation Advisory Committee was created to aid in the collection and preservation of items of historical significance in the City. One initiative created by the

Committee is the College Station Historical Marker Program that recognizes sites, persons, objects, events, or buildings that are significant to the history of College Station, yet may not meet the criteria for historic marker designation at the state or federal level. As such, the program is separate from the federal inventory of historic properties (National Register of Historic Places) and separate from the state marker program (Official Texas Historical Markers). Unlike possible historic preservation measures discussed later, the College Station historical markers are solely for historical interest and educational purposes and do not provide regulatory limitations regarding the ability to alter or add improvements to the properties or structures. Properties in the Eastgate planning area that have received a College Station Historical Marker are identified on **Map 2.3**, College Station Historical Markers in Eastgate.

This structure at 903 Texas Avenue was identified for further evaluation as a potential historic landmark.

The City recently initiated a windshield survey of potential historic resources in select areas of the City. The study, City of College Station Historic Resources Windshield Survey of the Eastgate and Southside Neighborhoods, was completed in September 2008. This survey identified three potential historic districts and two individual landmarks in the Eastgate neighborhood. The potential district and landmark are identified on **Map 2.4**, Potential Historic Districts and Landmarks.

In 2008, the City adopted a comprehensive historic preservation ordinance that provides the opportunity for additional historic preservation protections. The City's Comprehensive Plan identifies historic preservation as an important component of community character. Preservation of historic properties provides for the protection and preservation of places and areas of historical, cultural, and architectural importance and significance, as well as promotes sustainability through the reuse or adaptation of historic structures for contemporary uses.

Conservation of Neighborhood Resources Strategies:

Program Continuation (NI2.1) - Continue the College Station Historical Marker Program to promote the recognition and retention of structures of historical significance.

Neighborhood Resource Education (NI2.2) - Conduct educational sessions with potential historic district and landmark property owners to gauge interest in pursuing historic preservation regulations.

Eastgate Neighborhood Plan

Enhanced Neighborhood Identity and Investment

Neighborhood identity is made up of a variety of elements including public and private landscaping, community gathering places, park development and maintenance, fencing, drainage, sidewalk and public facility maintenance, and signage that serves to enhance an area's aesthetic quality. Together these elements can provide a distinct image for an area. Maintaining or improving that identity is important to promoting the long-term viability and attractiveness of a neighborhood. Overall, these elements should work together - providing a safe and inviting public realm.

Plan participants provided input during the planning process regarding neighborhood image and identity, including a desire for community gardens, community bulletin boards, and park improvements. In addition, public investments such as utility and street rehabilitation, drainage improvements, and streetlight programs can support neighborhood investment. Building on these elements throughout the neighborhood can strengthen its overall image and identity.

Park facilities significantly contribute to neighborhood identity in Eastgate.

The City currently offers matching grants to partnership organizations for beautification projects such as signage and landscaping with funding available on a semi-annual basis. Various factors may impact whether or not an organization takes advantage of the grant program. Neighborhood associations are generally at a disadvantage because of on-going maintenance costs associated with installation of landscaping as these organizations cannot require membership or dues for their organization. Other factors such as organizational capacity to complete a project, and lack of knowledge about developing projects for which funding would be available may also be contributing factors.

Community Facilities

An important aspect of neighborhood integrity is a sense of community and place. Public and private community facilities can provide unique identifying features to a neighborhood area and provide places to gather and interact. Through discussions that occurred during the planning process, an effort to initiate a community garden in a vacant lot on Pasler Street behind the College Hill Missionary Baptist Church has begun. This effort should be supported as it will provide an outdoor place to gather and an opportunity for neighborhood residents to work together toward a common goal.

The need for community bulletin boards was also identified. These could be used to help promote communication of and participation in events and activities in the neighborhood. The potential community garden site and Thomas Park, which has an existing board, are possible locations for community bulletin boards.

Eastgate Neighborhood Plan

Park facilities provide significant identity to the Eastgate neighborhood. Though smaller than a typical community park, Thomas Park serves as a community park for this quadrant of the City. As part of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, individual park master plans, or development plans, are anticipated. These plans could identify needs that a specific park may have while seeking to achieve the goals of the overall Master Plan. These plans will also identify possible opportunities for investment in the Eastgate neighborhood parks of Thomas Park, Lions Park, Woodland Park, and Eastgate Park. During the planning process, providing additional parking, upgrading of the pool bath house area, and fixing drainage-related issues around Thomas Park were identified. Solutions to parking and drainage issues are proposed with the rehabilitation of James Parkway and Puryear Drive in **Chapter 3**, Mobility. A previous effort to remodel the Thomas Park bathhouse area

Opportunities to reinvest in public facilities include a remodel of the Thomas Park bathhouse and surrounding area.

was not successful as funds needed to be transferred to the Adamson Lagoon bathhouse project when it exceeded its expected budget. The need for remodeling the Thomas Park bathhouse area still exists and should be explored with its park plan. Increased access to Lions Park, which only has access via Chappel Street, was also acknowledged.

The Eastgate planning area consists of about thirty separate subdivisions, which results in a lack of consistent identity for the area. The presence of neighborhood signage may help unify the area and indicate to visitors that they are entering a neighborhood. This opportunity could be supported by the City's Gateway Grant program to offer matching funds. Signage could be placed at gateways into the neighborhood, which include the following possible locations: Eastgate Park on Walton Drive between Texas Avenue and Foster Avenue, Munson Avenue at Dominik Drive, Lincoln Avenue at Munson Avenue, Lincoln Avenue at Foster Avenue, and George Bush Drive East in the Keep Brazos Beautiful demonstration garden area east of Texas Avenue.

Public Facilities

Reliable utilities and adequate public services are significant components of maintaining the vitality of a neighborhood area; therefore, continued public investment in maintaining water, wastewater, electric, stormwater facilities, and street lights are important.

In 1998, an Eastgate Utility Master Plan was created to identify utility rehabilitation needs for the aging water and wastewater infrastructure of this area. Portions of the Master Plan have been completed as immediate issues were resolved, though many of the recommendations have not yet been accomplished. Funding for rehabilitation of Phase IV water and wastewater facilities is anticipated in the budget for the 2011-2012 fiscal year. The Phase IV area is generally bounded by Texas Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, Walton Drive, and Francis Drive to the south. Other Eastgate phases should be prioritized to provide reinvestment

into this area of the City. Specifically, Phase V, which includes the Thomas Park area south of Francis Drive, should be funded to coincide with the proposed rehabilitation of James Parkway and Puryear Drive as discussed in **Chapter 3**, Mobility.

Besides the southern portion of Thomas Park already described, a few intersections were identified for potential drainage improvement. After further inspection of these intersections, however, it was determined that significant drainage improvements did not appear to be warranted.

Two primary types of street lighting exist in Eastgate, standard lighting and decorative lighting. Decorative lighting was installed on several streets as part of the implementation of the 2000 Eastgate Neighborhood Plan; however, opposition to the decorative lighting has limited full implementation of the lighting plan. Input received during the planning process confirmed that there was not a consensus to attempt to continue the decorative lighting program.

Enhanced Neighborhood Identity and Public Investment Strategies:

- **Program Continuation (NI3.1) -** Continue to provide technical assistance to neighborhood organizations applying for neighborhood grants. Incorporate training for organizations on developing projects that would be available for funding.
- **Support Neighborhood Community Facilities (NI3.2) -** Support efforts for a community garden on Pasler Street by providing organizational assistance as needed.
- **Support Neighborhood Community Facilities (NI3.3) -** Support community bulletin board concept by providing organizational assistance and possible neighborhood grant funding. Potential locations could include the existing board at Thomas Park and the proposed community garden site.
- **Coordinated Public Facility Investment (NI3.4) –** Implement the Parks and Recreation Master Plan by performing individual park master plans in the Eastgate area to identify park needs and opportunities for park facility improvements.
- **Support Neighborhood Community Facilities (NI3.5) -** Encourage neighborhood organizations to pursue common neighborhood signage for greater neighborhood identity and image. Neighborhood grant funding opportunities should be supported.
- **Coordinated Public Facility Investment (NI3.6) –** Implement the Water Master Plan and Waste Water Mater Plan by completing Phase IV of the Eastgate Utility Master Plan water and wastewater upgrades. Prioritize funding for Phase V in future years to coincide with proposed rehabilitation of James Parkway and Puryear Drive south of Francis Drive.
- **Identify opportunities to expand funding sources (NI3.7) -** Identify and apply for funding opportunities to increase grants and matching funds available for sustainable landscaping projects.
- **Community Partnership Opportunities (NI3.8) -** Identify and work with key community partners like Big Event, Aggie Replant, and Keep Brazos Beautiful to assist with neighborhood beautification projects.

Proactive Property Maintenance and Code Enforcement

Property maintenance and code enforcement play a significant role in the perception of neighborhood integrity. Issues like lawn maintenance, trash around yards, and upkeep of homes play a role in how surrounding property owners make decisions about investments for improving their own property.

The City receives federal funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Grant. These funds are managed through the Economic and Community Development Department where programs are offered to provide assistance for minor repairs, rehabilitation, and other programs to owner-occupied single-family housing. As these programs involve federal funds, there are many eligibility and usage limitations. Where possible, availability of these programs should be expanded to provide targeted assistance to owner-occupied dwellings in the planning area.

Property maintenance and reinvestment is an on-going endeavor in older residential areas.

The City has minimum requirements regarding how properties should be maintained to meet basic health, safety, and welfare needs. These include standards for the upkeep of structures on the property through the International Property Maintenance Code, as well as standards for yard maintenance, junk vehicles, parking, and trash. Compliance with these regulations is monitored through a joint effort between Code Enforcement, Police, and residents. Code Enforcement officers typically visit each property in their area on a weekly basis, but also investigate citizen complaints. College Station's Police Department works closely with Code Enforcement and Neighborhood Services to ensure safety within neighborhood specific areas, called beats.

Code Enforcement Trends

The most frequent code violation cases the City deals with are sanitation cases. These violations include trash on lawns, garbage cans that are not removed promptly, or other issues regarding trash. Since 2007, there were 1,020 sanitation code violation cases investigated in Eastgate, making it the most common violation reported.

The second most frequent violation found under Health and Safety violations are primarily issued when grass and weeds exceed the allowable height specified in the Code of Ordinances. In this neighborhood, more than 731 cases were investigated between 2007 and 2010. The minimum standard set by the Code of Ordinances requires yards to be mowed and tickets are issued when lawns are over 12 inches tall across the entire yard.

Property maintenance cases are more complicated to enforce and

made up only 2.6% of cases in this area between 2007 and 2010. Property maintenance cases are primarily focused on maintenance of structures on the property.

Property Maintenance and Code Enforcement Strategies:

The strategies for this section focus on enhancing code enforcement activity in an effort to promote continued owner investment in their property by ensuring that neighboring properties are properly maintained in accordance with City regulations.

- **Increased Program Awareness (NI4.1) -** Utilize organized neighborhood associations and other communication mechanisms to increase awareness of available housing assistance programs offered by the City.
- **Program Assessment (NI4.2) -** Evaluate the availability of existing housing assistance programs offered for single-family owner-occupied housing and expand programs or make adjustments to increase program effectiveness.
- **Ongoing evaluation and indicator program (NI4.3) -** Create an indicator system that tracks code enforcement and property maintenance activity to identify frequent violations, specific properties, and time periods.
- **Provide effective organization support and training opportunities (NI4.4) -** Incorporate code enforcement training for organizations so they can better understand local and state legal requirements for pursuing enforcement action on a property, as well as how to report and follow up on enforcement cases.
- **Create proactive code enforcement procedures (NI4.5) -** Develop a more robust property maintenance enforcement program to include specific training on the International Property Maintenance Code and cross-training with Police, Fire, and Utilities to identify issues and respond before they become a code violation.
- **Increase neighborhood notification processes (NI4.6) -** Utilize rental registration program information to provide annual reminders to rental property residents about code requirements and to notify property owners of significant enforcement activity occurring on their properties.
- **Program Continuation (NI4.7) -** Continue neighborhood walk and talk program to provide reminders to students and renters about responsibilities and requirements of living in a single-family home.

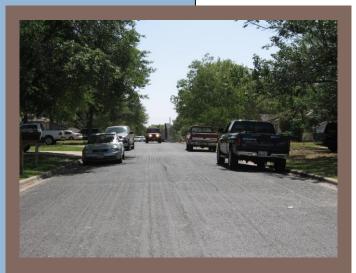## Targeted Emergency and Law Enforcement Services

The final section of this chapter deals with the coordination and improvement of law enforcement and emergency service response in the planning area. The primary concerns raised by residents relate to on-street parking, speeding, and property security.

Neighborhood Walk and Talk

The Neighborhood Walk and Talk program is a coordinated effort between Neighborhood Services, Aggie Up, Code Enforcements, and Police to contact residents directly about issues in a neighborhood. A neighborhood walk and talk consists of representatives from each of the above divisions and departments walking through a neighborhood together to meet with residents one-on-one to educate, discuss, and resolve issues about property maintenance, parking, noise control, and other issues that may be of concern. Typically, three to four areas are targeted during a school semester.

On-street Parking

On-street parking is a concern voiced by many residents during the planning process. Often, on-street parking problems are due to the prevalence of rental properties in the area. On-street parking can cause difficulties when cars block driveways, trash cans, and mailboxes, but particularly for emergency vehicles. Illegal parking in bike lanes is also a concern.

Excessive on-street parking can be detrimental to traffic circulation and access by emergency services.

Because of the lack of sidewalks on most local streets in the area, on-street parking has forced pedestrians and bicyclists to walk and ride within the street. On-street parking can, however, have benefits. Parked cars are a method of traffic calming. Because they visually crowd the through lanes, drivers will typically slow down and pay better attention to the road and the surrounding cars. Additionally, in a more suburban environment like the single-family portions of Eastgate, on-street parking provides spaces for guests that would otherwise not be available if on-street parking was removed.

The City generally allows parking on all local streets unless otherwise signed. The current right-of-way standard in the City for a local street is a 27-feet pavement width, which usually accommodates two-way traffic with parking. As provided in **Figure 3.2**, Eastgate Local Streets Not Meeting Current Standard in **Chapter 3**, Mobility, there are a number of local streets in Eastgate that are not built to this standard. In many instances, parking is already prohibited on one or both sides of these streets. City streets are public property and open to the public for parking. Parked cars may not be located within 20 feet of street intersections or be parked facing against the flow of traffic. Parked cars may not block a driveway, mailbox, dumpster, or alley, and parking is not permitted on bike lanes or unimproved areas. Parking can be removed by action of the City Council through the Neighborhood Traffic Calming Program.

Because of the difficulties that are incurred by residents when on-street parking is removed within an area, on-street parking should not be removed in areas unless there is an impact to emergency service response times or accessibility to fire hydrants. Continued monitoring of the parking situation will allow for a more proactive response to parking issues within the neighborhood. Sidewalks and bicycle lane improvements outlined in **Chapter 3**, Mobility should be made to provide safe routes for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Speeding

Traffic issues, specifically speeding, in and around the neighborhood were frequently cited as a concern. A safe and efficient street network is a significant factor that contributes to a positive quality of life for neighborhood residents. As mentioned in **Chapter 3**, Mobility, a number of local streets in the planning area do not meet the current pavement

width standard of the street. One of the identified strategies is to evaluate whether the posted speed limit on these narrower streets should be lowered. As motorists respond to a lower speed limit, traffic will be calmed to the appropriate design speed of the street.

An on-going task of local law enforcement officers is speed limit enforcement in neighborhoods and throughout the City. A way to help encourage compliance with the speed limit is to increase the awareness of the posted speed limit. One opportunity to increase awareness includes the temporary placement of radar speed limit signs in targeted areas that display the speed of passing vehicles on the typical speed limit sign. In addition to increasing speed awareness, this tool can be used to assess whether there is a speeding issue and to collect data for traffic count and pattern analysis.

Awareness and enforcement of speed limits increase safety and quality of life in neighborhood areas.

Property Security

Property security is a concern in many college communities because of the seasonal effects of school breaks that leave a large number of homes empty, creating easy targets for break-ins and burglary. Burglaries of a vehicle or habitation are a consistent issue throughout the community. In Eastgate, these crimes decreased in 2007 and 2008, but then returned to pre-2007 levels in recent years. **Map 2.5**, Burglary and Theft Activity in 2009 through 2010, illustrates the overall reported burglary and theft activity in the area.

College Station Police implemented a community policing system in 2009, where officers are assigned to beats and work closely with residents and organizations to identify and address security issues. Neighborhood efforts including neighborhood watch could assist in these efforts.

Targeted Emergency and Law Enforcement Services Strategies:

The strategies in this section are focused on improving outreach and education through neighborhood and student organizations about property security and emergency response to ensure appropriate response times and effective law enforcement.

- **Program Continuation (NI5.1) -** Continue to promote community policing and provide opportunities for residents to interact with police personnel about security issues around the neighborhood.
- **Provide effective organization support and training opportunities (NI5.2) -** Increase education to neighborhoods and student organizations about property crimes and security during school breaks.by utilizing efforts such as Know Your Neighbor campaigns to ensure that residents know who lives around them and can more easily identify suspicious activity.
- **Provide Technical Support for New Neighborhood Programs (NI5.3) -** Work with established organizations to develop or reinstate

neighborhood watch or other neighborhood watch or other similar programs that would create opportunities for organizations to assist law enforcement and emergency responders.

- **Ongoing evaluation and indicator program (NI5.4) -** Develop an on-going parking monitoring program in conjunction with the Neighborhood Traffic Calming Program and emergency responders to monitor on-street parking issues and take proactive actions to address issues. This program should set up regularly scheduled review of parking by visual inspection and tracking of parking violations including parking in bike lanes.
- **Create neighborhood speed limit awareness program (NI5.5) -** Develop a speed awareness program by acquiring radar speed signs to utilize at targeted locations to increase awareness of the posted speed limit in neighborhood areas and collect other traffic data.
- **Program Continuation (NI5.6) -** Continue to work with Aggie Up and student organizations to educate students about parking, noise, and property security.
- **Program Continuation (NI5.7) -** Continue notifications to registered neighborhood organizations of noise violations and police response. Incorporate notifications of other significant police activity so that neighborhoods may focus their neighborhood watches on particular areas.